The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—$2 00 PER ANNUM.] "REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." [SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874. NUMBER 29.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 50
Three Months	75
Single Copy	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	84
Six	24	42	50	70	250
1 Column	45	80	120	175	100

ADDRESS

OF

HON. J. R. WEST,

SENATOR FROM LOUISIANA,

BEFORE THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

NEW ORLEANS.

JULY 20th, 1874.

Senator J. R. West—

I am much obliged to you, gentlemen, for your flattering reception. Before I proceed to say anything to you upon this subject, I have a word to say to the presiding officer of this body. Since I have made the agreement to come here and give you a statement of the legislation that has transpired in Congress, with reference to the accomplishment of an outlet for the Mississippi River into the ocean, I have been made aware that at least at the suggestion of members of the chamber, other gentlemen who hold opposing views to those I have seen propper to assume are here and expect to be heard. To this, I can have no possible objection. I court and invite the present discussion upon this question. But I submit to the chamber, and I would like to have their action in the premises, that if what I have to say is to be controverted here by those holding opposite opinions, then, according to all parliamentary usage and courtesy, I shall be afforded the opportunity to close the debate. If this is the understanding, I will proceed.

President Sandidge—

I dont know that there is any understanding upon this subject at all. You are invited here to speak, and may occupy all the time you desire. I dont know that there are any other persons here to speak to-night. If those members of Congress, who are present desire to be heard, of course they may be heard also.

Senator West—

I do not wish to have any other understanding than this: That according to the usual courtesy in such cases, I shall have an opportunity to close the debate if there is to be a debate.

President Sandidge—

Will you allow me to say that this meeting has not been called for debate. It is to hear your statement as a Senator from Louisiana with reference to this question.

Senator West—

Mr. President and gentlemen, I should not have made the statement that I did, had I not seen a letter from the presiding officer of this Chamber, addressed to a colleague of mine in the House, inviting him to be present and perhaps you would be glad to hear from him.

President Sandidge—

I addressed such a communication myself, as the representative and President of this Chamber to two gentlemen who are your colleagues in the Congress of the United States. They were requested to be here, because they did not choose to come without an invitation. As they are here, if it should be the pleasure of this Chamber or gentlemen here to hear them, or if there should be an occasion for them to address the Chamber, why, then, they might be expected to say something; but they are not requested to come here to speak unless upon such an emergency as that.

Senator West—

Without any further prelude, I will embark in what I have to say. I shall not object to any interruptions courteously put. Although I shall not invite them I shall do my best to reply to them; I have asked this opportunity to reach the community of New Orleans. It has not been accorded to me of late that I might be heard—not that I desire any particular self-vindication myself, because time will justify me in what I have done, but because I believe that in the furtherance of the great object that we have in view, the opening of this great highway, unvexed to the sea, your judgement should be umbiased and unprejudiced, and that you should be lightened as well from one side as from the other as to what is best to do in the premises.

You could readily understand with how much more gratification I could meet you here tonight, were I prepared to tell you of success achieved and that the work would commence on this great project to-morrow. That indeed would delight me. That is what I have striven for in my own way, and in my own direction, and I think when I tell you why I failed, you will justify what I have done.

I regret very much, Mr President, that necessarily, from the very attitude which I occupy in this matter, my remarks must be so greatly of a personal character. I am not desirous of standing up here to-night to tell you what I have done or what I have not done. But you must understand that when a committee of this Chambre solemnly submit a report for your consideration and adoption, that the humble individual who stands before you is a great obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi; necessarily that humble individual must show you whether such is the case or not. Futhermore, a commission appointed by your honorable body to represent you at Washington makes a report to the Chamber, in which about the same ideas are enunciated, and I am held up as being the individual that obstructs the Commerce of the Mississippi, and to-day paralyzes the industries of New Ooleans. Sirs, had I the power that these individuals desire to ascribe to me, it might be a reputation and a fame that would seduce almost any politician or statesman. If I could stand alone, one man, against the whole Commerce of the Mississippi, and all the great industrial and agriculture interests of the vast West, and by the single power of my gripe hold them in suspense, I have achieved then a power of which any man might be proud—yes, proud, unless that power had been acquired by the betrayal of those who had confided in me, or by the loss of their respect and the forfiture of my own. Were it not preposterous to assign such attributes to me, would I not be the best representative that Louisiana ever had; because no man, with such power as that ever exercised it against the interests of humanity or against the people of his State. Did I hold that power, what could I not accomplish for Louisiana; because although my judgment might have erred in this case, surely my efforts would always be directed towards the progress of the people among whom I had lived, and who had seen proper to honor me. You dont believe it: it is almost an insult to your intelligence to be told that one man from Louisiana could stand there and paralyze the whole West, and by his single will set up alone to dictate such action on the part of Congress as would tie up the granaries of the vast agricultural regions contributing to the Mississippi and prevent the farmers from getting an access to the sea, you must know that such is not the fact.

As some corroboration of what I say I would like to read you a letter that was tendered to me on the eve of my departure for this city, or, rather, at the close of the session of Congress. It is dated from the United States Senate Chamber, June 22th 1874, and is from my colleagues on the Senate Committee on Transportation:

United States Senate Chamber,
Washington, June 22, 1874.

Senator—

Knowing the very great interest taken by the people of New Orleans, in the various projects for opening the mouth of the Mississippi river, we believe that it would be desirable for you to have an assurance from the Committee on Transportation that in their judgment you have labored earnestly and zealously for the success of some practical measure which will best secure that indispensable improvement. The action of the Committee on that subject has been controlled entirely by their own judgment, and, we may add with a desire to secure the adoption of such measures as will most speedily and effectually meet with the great demands of commerce.

Representing that locality, apparently a great responsibility attached to you than to any other member, but we do not hesitate to say that we individually regard ourselves equally responsible with you for the result.

When the committee was considering the Fort, St. Philip Canal bill and the Eads bill you proposed that a sub-committee should be appointed to examine the the subject, but the committee directed you to perfect the Eads bill and report it back to the committee, which order was complied with and the bill subsequently reported to the Senate.

Sincerely yours,
W. WINDOM,
JOHN SHERMAN,
JOHN H. MITCHELL,
S. B. CONOVER,
T. M. NORWOOD,
H. G. DAVIS.

Gen. J. R. West,
Washington, D. C.

And the following memorandum is at the bottom:

"Senators Conkling and Johnson are both absent from the city.

WILLIAM WINDOM.

Now, it will strike you at once, gentlemen, that there is a Committee of Congress to accomplish the object which you all hold so dear, and you must understand that in passing a hasty judgment upon either my action or theirs, it is not good policy to run counter to that body of men who really under the direction of the Senate, hold this matter in their hands. That Committee is so organized that without the voluntary withdrawal of some member of it, it cannot be disturbed for the next three years. So the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi is in hands of these men, whom if you condemn me, you condemn also.

Now dont understand me as pleading anything in bar of judgment. What I wish you to understand is, what has actuated that Committee—what has influenced them, and I can most briefly state it in just these words: It was wedded to no plan; it was wedded to surrender its prejudices, and had never formed any opinion as to the best method of opening the month of this river. Those who are here tonight expecting me to advocate the case of the canal are mistaken. I was for water; it made no difference how we got it; and when I found that by the very report of the board of engineers—which report has never been allowed to see the light in this city—when I found that the very authority to whom we had to look for the recommendation that would induce us to spend the money of the Government in any enterprise whatever, condemned this plan, as I shall show you, I was for water then by some other means.

Under date of Washington, the fourth of February, the chief of Engineers transmits to the House of Representatives information called for by a certain resolution. Now I ask your attention to follow me distinctly as I make these statements, because on them hinges the whole matter. On the fourth of Febuary, 1874, which is the date of it, but imfortunately these documents do not find their way into print or into circulation until frequently three, four, and sometimes as long as ten days after their submission to the House or the Senate—the chief of engineers says; In compliance with the following resolution of the House of Representatives, dated March, 14th, 1871, that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby requested to cause an examination and survey, with plans and estimates of engineers for a ship canal to connect the Mississippi River with the Gulf of Mexico, or the navigable waters thereof of suitable location and dimensions for military, naval and commercial purpose, and that he report upon the feasibility of the same to the House of Representatives." * * * * *

Now mark the language, gentlemen, that there is no reference whatever to the Fort St Philip Canal. There is an instruction passed on the 14th of March, 1871, directing the engineer corps of the army to look for an outlet at the mouth of the Mississippi. I mention that matter incidentaly; it is not a material one, but in the light of what I will disclose to you subsequently, it has its bearing.

Captain Howell—

Prefaces his report by the following Statements. Where that gentleman gets his information from, I dont know; possibly he might get it from the chief of Engineers of army. If so, then his course is easily accounted for. He commences his report, by saying "from the general appropriation for surveys, approved March 3rd, 1871, there was alloted the sum of $10,000 for the survey of a proposed route for a ship canal to cannect the Mississippi River at a point near and below Fort St Philip, Louisiana."

Whether it was the general reputation of that locality; whether it was in consequence of the preceding investigations that had been made here, and the researches in which your body had also engaged, or whether it was under instructions from the chief of engineers himself that this officer's attention was directed to that particular locality, I am not prepared to say. But the fact is paten that the Congress of the United States asked for an outlet, and the other fact stands forth that the officer charged with looking for that outlet does not seem to have given his attention to any other method or any other means of getting deep water than this particular one. There may be some significance in that, which perhaps subsequent investigation will develop.

Now what had you a right as citizens of Louisiana, and what right had I as your representative, to expect should be done by this officer. Did you suppose that he subordinated that duty to others? Did you suppose that that officer charged with this duty found something of greater consequence to do down here? Did not the magnitude of the subject and the interest your people took in it demand of him, and demand of the engineer corps of the army of the United States, that they should leave him free and unembarrassed from other duties; and that they should supplement him, if necessary, with other assisttance to accomplish what he wanted. He has to apologize for the defect of his work, and the apology comes in this shape from his colleagues of the board;

"With regard to the plan submitted by the engineer in charge, he has stated that it was prepared while he was pressed with other important duties, and that, under the circumstances, it was not possible to perfect all details of the project, or to make the numerous borings which he considered a necessary preliminary to a precise location of the route of the canal throughout its entire length. The estimate submitted can therefore only be regarded as an approximation to the probable cost of the work."

And the Board, in their examination of the matter, take occasion to say:

"But it is surggested, in order to avoid beds and pockets of quicksand know to exist at some points in this locality, that the precise line of the canal should not be decided upon until a more thourough examination of the substrata has been made by borings."

The officer in charge of the duty is unable to make a definite report. The advisory borad appointed to examine what he has done also say that his investigations are so incomplete that they cannot form any idea as to the precise locality of this canal, or its cost. And the conclusion that the board comes to, after giving some general, vague acknowledgments that such a thing was practicable as to make such a canal was:

"The fact that the board had found it neccessary to relegate the whole matter to the officer in charge for additional investigations before the location, even, of the canal, could be satisfactorily settled, is a sufficient justification for their brief report (if brevity in such matters is ever to be excused) and for omitting to, discuss further details, most, of which will probably be solved by the examination recommended * * * * and besides our present knowledge of the Gulf in that locality is too limited to permit it to be assumed that the excavation of the trunk would be permanent."

Now do you wonder that the chief of engieeers in submitting that report, comes to this conclusion? Here is the action of the officer charged with the duty, who says that his over whelming callings and obligations in other directions have prevented him from giving proper attention to it. His associates on the board say that such is the fact, and they say they examinations and measurements, and the preparrtion of plans based upon their results."

How long is the commerce of the Mississippi River to be delayed and obstructed by this scientific engineering crops, who, with the whole power of that organization devoted to the examination of this subject come back at the end of three years and say they want more time, while we are standing here and starving! Is it any wonder, gentlemen, when such a report as that was made, that both branches of Congress immediately came to the conclusion that all hope of getting any work done on the Fort St. Philip Canal, this year, was out of the question. I will come to what they did do, subsequently, and I will show you the motive for what they did; but that was the invitable conclusion in both Houses of Congress, and I heard it first from the other end of the Capitol. The advocate, the framer, perhaps of the bill, that passed the House of Representative, took occasion to say in the opening of his remarks that the difficulty and only difficulty in the way of adopting the canal system and providing now for its immediate construction was the fact that the engineers did not have sufficient time to make all the necessary borings and examination. He admits it himself; and we are without any recommemdation from the engineer corps to-day that the money of the United States should be appropriated for this purpose. That proposition struck my colleagues instantly. There was not a man on that Committee, however favorably he might feel disposed towards you, however anxious he might be that this obstruction should be removed—there was not a man on that Committee that had the same anxiety in regard to the question that I had. I had to watch them. I had to see what their disposition was, and I had to endeavor to so shape and control that disposition that it might inure to our benefit. I ask you for one moment to look at the composition of that Committee. One Senator from Ohio. Ohio is a State amply provided with railroad and water connections by other routes than that of the Mississippi River. Little of the produce of Ohio comes to your borders. From New York little or nothing comes here. New York could afford to stand still and absorb the commerce of the nation almost; and although her Senator might not be an obstacle in the way of providing for the necessities and interests of other parts of the country, yet you must understand that he would not not feel constrained to exert himself as I might do, or to take risks that would prabobly be instigated by great necessity. Two from Virginia—one from Virginia, rather, and one from West Virginia, with the project dearest to their hearts, the opening of the great Kanawha outlet to the sea. One from Georgia, looking to the accomplishment of that work to which the attention of his State has been directed for over twenty years—the Atlantic and Great Western Canal—the connection of the waters of the Tennessee, with the waters of the Coosa. One from Florida, mostly concerned in establishing a ship canal to be cut across tht Peninsula. One from Oregon, with no interest in common with us, except that which binds us all together. He would have been satisfied something had been done with the mouth of the Columbia. One from Minnesota, more interested with myself than any other member of that Committee, and quite zealous and anxious in your behalf and not accountable prrticularly on this point to his constituents. With myself you have the composition of that Committee. Understand now that I do not that those gentlemen were not willing to contribute toward the accomplishment of this great work, but there were other interests dearer to them than this. They were responsible to their constituents, and it was a question with them whether they could go home and say that Louisiana carried off the prize and have their people respond what did you do for the Kanawha? I found instantly in that Committee that that was the objection. A proposition to spend money in one quarter was immediately saddled with a proposition to spend it in another; and I was met with that objection as a rider to the unanswerable argument that the engineer crops of the army of the United States had recommennothing, and, wanted more time before they could recommend anything.

Now let me impress upon you this idea: That the Senate Committee on Transpotation never allowed themselves to form an opinion; they never presumed to from an opinion like you have done. With all the lights that were before them, with all the intelligence of these men bronght to bear upon this sucject, and all the testimony that could be elicited upon it, they have never allowed themselves to form an opinion as to whether jettee would open the mouth of the river or not. In submitting a report in favor of the jetty bill, you will observe that there was not recommendation in regard to it, each member holding himself free; because it is the usage always in parliamentary bodies that when a Committee man votes in Committee for a project, unless for some particular and special reason, he is bound to sustain it in the the body to whom that Committee reports. But they left themselves free and open to conviction, if, by the ingeninty of any man in Congress some project could be devised that would put men to work and would send the glad tidings throughout the land that something had at last been done to remove the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi River. That is what they were for unquestionably.

I found it exceedingly difficult to ever get that committee to sit together on this subject; it did not interests them particularly Gentlemen here have little conception of the multifarious demands and calls upon the attention of a member of Congress at this day. It was a most difficult matter for me to get them together to consider this question and after they did meet and consider it was out of the question upon such a report from the engineers, to induce them to vote for a dollar for this one project in preference to all the others.

Now what was the action in the House Committee? They probably came to the same conclusion. The Committee of the House, probbaly actuated by the same opinion. came to the conclusion it was not advisable to appropriate any of the money of the government to enter upon this experiment. In the meantime they were captivated by the proposition of an individual who sought to make the Mississippi find its way untrammelled to the sea. He came before us and without convincing us, his proposition looked so clear and so plausible that it met with the support of both the Senate and the House Committees.

Now, what was the vote in the House, and why did different action occur? I never had any particular confi- that Mr. Eads project would be approved, by Congress. I thought possibly they might adopt that, but its weakness lay in the fact that the officers of the government upon whom Congress relied for information and advice as to how best to use and utilize the money of the government failed to sustain it. I thought then that all hope of getting anything done at this session of Congress was gone. But the ingenuity of sone Congressmen, actuated, I am convinced by their subsequent course and by such opprtunities as I have had to judge of their motives, simply by the desire of going back to their constituents and claiming the credit of his great measure- passed a miserable abortion of a bill, Which, after I dissect it to-night, I dont think one of you would vote for, anxious as you are to have the Mississippi opened.

Now there is a little bit of local history that I want to go into before I touch on the character of that bill. Sometimes the Washington dispatches come pretty near the truth. I think you will all recollect that in the last two or three years the news from Washington has not been entirely reliable, but now and then they have come pretty near the truth. I took occasion to say to somebody connected with the press that the Louisiana land grab had killed this bill That's what's the matter. It effectually crippled it and I'll show you how it crippled it.

I think it is now something like two years ago that my attention was called in this city by a gentleman to the fact that under this resolution and the action of the engineer corps here, a speculation was being gotten up in the lands of Louisiana, so that when that canal came to be built, persons had bought the land at a trifling cost expected to make very handsome profitout of it.

Well I dont know that that altogether can be taken exception to. It may be a legitimate speculation but I would not like to be engaged in a speculation, the results and effects of which would produce the consequences that I shall disclose to you. When I was down here last winter with this committee, I took occasion to call the attention of the Governor of the State to that fact, and although his message was then written, he interpolated at my suggestion, a recomendation that the State should interpose her authority to prevent the buying up of that land and holding it in a manner that would be prejudicial to this project. Unfortunately, before that action taken by the Governor, some six thousand acres of that land had been taken up in various flats by John Bookwith, who is a brother of a prominent officer who was stationed down here some time. He commenced about the time that the

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE]

The Louisianian.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to

H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.

New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

☞ Col. W. B Barbour is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Name.	Post Office.	State.
Hon. Eugene Hale	Ellsworth	Me.
" A H Craigen	Lebanon	N. H.
" Geo W Hendee	Morrisville	Vt
" Henry L Pierce	Boston	Mass.
" J M Pendleton	Westerley	R. I.
" H H Starkweather	Norwich	Conn.
" Thos C Platt	Oswego	N. Y.
" Marcus L Ward	Newark	N. J.
" Simon Cameron	Harrisburg	Pa.
" Wm J Albert	Baltimore	Md.
" John F Lewis	Linwood	Va.
" C L Cobb	Elizabeth City	N C
" Rich'd H Whitley	Bainbridge	Ga.
" Geo E Spencer	Decatur	Ala.
" Geo C McKee	Vicksburg	Miss.
" J R West	New Orleans	La.
" H S Bundy	Reed's Mills	Ohio
" J M Thornburg	Knoxville	Tenn.
" John Coburn	Indianapolis	Ind.
" N P Chipman	Washington	D. C.
" John A Logan	Chicago	Ill.
" H E Havens	Springfield	Mo.
" Z Chandler	Detroit	Mich.
" S B Conover	Tallahassee	Fla.
" J W Flanagan	Walling's Ferry	Tx
" James Wilson	Traer	Iowa,
" G W Hazleton	Columbus	Wis.
" S O Houghton	San Jose	Cal.
" J R Lofland	Milford	Del.
" H B Strait	Shakopee	Minn.
" J H Mitchell	Portland	Oregon
" S A Cobb	Wyandotte	Kan.
" A I Boreman	Parkersburg	W. Va
" Wm M Stewart	Virginia City	Nev.
" P W Hitchcock	Omaha	Neb.
" Powell Clayton	Little Rock	Ark.
" J A Chaffee	Denver	Col.
" R C McCormick	Tucson	Arizona
" S B Elkins	Santa Fe	N. Mex.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Z. CHANDLER, Chairman.
" S. CAMERON,
" JOHN COBURN,
" JOHN A. LOGAN,
" H. H. STARKWEATHER,
" WM. M. STEWART.
" MARCUS L. WARD,
" T. C. PLATT,
" GEORGE C. MCKEE.

J. M. EDMUNDS,
Secretary.

JACOB TOME, Treasurer.

RESIDENT COMMITTEE.

Hon. B. R. COWEN, Washington, D. C.
" E. W. BARBOUR, " "
" ALLAN RUTHERFORD, " "
" J. M. EDMUNDS, " "
Col. G. W. DUNN, " "

A SUGGESTION.

We understand the thuggery, introduced into the Tenth Ward, by Boss Packard & Co., is to be followed by preconcerted action on the part of the Police on Saturday next, looking, by arrests and other methods, to such an embarrassment and annoyance of the friends of Gov. Pinchback, on that day, as will either intimidate them or deter them from the polls; and thus enable the conspirators and demagogues, under the leadership of Miller and other tools of Packard, to carry the election for delegates to the Convention. A Policeman has no authority to arrest any citizen except he have a warrant for so doing, or unless the party arrested is at the time of arrest known by the Policeman to have committed the offence for which he is arrested. Let the Republicans note the number and name of these official marauders, that they may be held to account for their action, and it would not be amiss to treat them, at the time they attempt to outrage justice under cover of law, in the same summary manner that any citizen is authorized to deal with a common lawbreaker who attempts to outrage either his person or property.

An agreeable impromptu entertainment at the residence of Superintendent Brown and his lady, was had on Wednesday night; at which were present several of our city's fair ladies as also Lieut. Gov. Antoine, J. C. Napier Esq., of Tenn.; Senator Pinchback and the Hons. Victor Rochon, William Harper and Smith, together with Messers. Corbin, Kennedy, Roxborough and others. Continuing unto "the wee sma hours" the guests departed with pleasant remembrances of their entertainers.

A very enthusiastic and numerously attended meeting of the Republicans of the Tenth Ward was held in front of the Ward on monday night, presided over by Mr. Robert Johnson. Senator Pinchback being present, was, by acclamation requested to address the assemblage. After a stirring speech, the club unanimously endorsed the election of the Senator as delegate to the State. Republican Convention as their "first and last choice," with an enthusiasm that fairly made the rafters ring with victorious huzzas and applause.

Hon. Geo. L. Smith Republican Congressmen from the Fourth Congressional District is in town Renominated in the district he has so efficiently served, we doubt not that in spite of the opposition he will be triumphantly re-elected.

BREAKERS AHEAD! WATCH THEM!!!

For more than a year it has been well understood by thoughtful Republicans, white and colored, of Louisiana, that certain men elevated to power mainly by colored votes and certain others seeking power from the same source—both classes, those in office and those seeking it—mainly white men known chiefly by the fact that they are chronic office holders, either State or National, assisted by a class of super-serviceable, treacherous, colored partisans who have obtained office mainly by sycophancy, loud profession of fidelity to their race, and by most abject todyism to the men in power—these men in position or seeking it—white or colored—have made a programme to perfect and perpetuate their power in the State, which embraces as a principal part thereof the political demolition and overthrow of all or a majority of the recognized colored Republican leaders and such honest white men—new comers and old residents of the State, especially the latter who are willing to labor intelligently for the protection of the rights of the colored, citizen for the success of the Repnblican party, harmony between the races and prosperity of the State. This nefarious plan found its first expression in the secret and insidious attacks, emanating from this point and made in Washington last December, against the Senatorial recognition of Senator Pinchback, and has found a further expression in Washington and here in the treacherous, oft disclaimed but as oft repeated opposition to Gov. Pinchback up to the adjournment of the last session of Congress.

We have always been able to place our hands upon a few of the miserable demagogues and traitors engaged in this foul conspiracy against not only the recognized colored leaders of the State, but against the colored people and the great party represented by him. In carrying out this mischievous programme the policy has been to produce popular distrust toward Gov. Pinchback and other prominent colored leaders; then division and contention among the colored voters; then to raise the cry of danger from the native white men in order to force the colored citizens who have been taught industriously to distrust prominent men of their own class to fly to these white adventurers and their colored subordinates for guidance, protection and leadership. A line of action, so base in its purposes and so discreditable in its agencies as that we have suggested and to be followed by consequences most deplorable to the citizens generally and the colored people especially, is now sought to be rendered successful by an unscrupulous and iniquitous use of the patronage of the State in some one or many of its various departments and forms.

There are ugly rumors abroad currently repeated and believed, that industrious efforts are being made to pack the Convention in the interest of the men who have been more or less fully engaged in the discreditable war upon the Senator elect from this State; and it is reported that the popular will must be controlled in the interest of these men at all hazards and all cost. It will be remembered that great public indignation was excited prior to the State Convention of 1871, when it was alleged that Governor Warmoth was using the Police of the city and the laborers in the Department of Improvements to control the ward elections in his in his interest for the Convention of that year. So great was the public excitement that Marshal Packard deemed it necessary, that there might be a free expression of public opinion untrammelled by official patronage or official threats, to convene the Convention in the Customhouse building, and to call in Federal bayonets to protect public property from alleged apprehended violence. It would hardly be supposed that the Republican party, which suffered so much in its reputation and its moral force from the questionable action of its leaders at that time, will tamely submit, at so early a day, to the re-enactment of similar scenes.

Nevertheless, it is rumored and asserted upon grounds sufficiently substantial to demand investigation at least, that the Police and the employees of the Department of Public Improvements have been approached by those, supposed to represent men in power, and by threats of dismissal from office, and other unworthy influences the effort has been made, so far to control their votes as to prevent the election of men to the State Convention not thoroughly committed to the views and interest of the few dangerous men, who have assumed, or are seeking to possess the mastery and control of the Republican party of Louisiana.

There is a remedy for these machinations in the independent and intelligent action of the colored and white Republicans of the city and State. We say to our Rspublican brethren, watch the conspirators, whether they be white or colored, that would first, by slander, create distrust in the Republican ranks against their tried leaders and then betray the party and people, by corrupt practices, whom they have first sought to deceive and to divide. Say to these men—these adventurers and demagogues, that you know their tricks, despise their threats, and will avenge their treachery in a way so summary and complete as to astound and discomfit them.

Republicans of Louisiana! true men, white and colored, your interest demands no supervision by such men, the safety of your rights will allow no intermedling from them, and you must teach them by your ballots—fearlessly cast for men who suit and will represent you—that you mean to have a "square deal" in the primary elections, and also in the State Convention.

COL.—THE HON. JOHN WILLIAM FAIRFAX—SO-CALLED,

We are informed played the unobtrusive part of instigator and backer of the Democratic roughs who a few days since, attempted to intimidate the Republicans in the Tenth Ward Club. The oily gammon Collector of the Fourth District is said to have been so enthused as to have furnished the whiskey money of the occasion. Fairfax is a remarkable man, his strong points consisting in qualities just the opposite of those suggested by the first syllable of his name.

He has not a great but a useful intellect—to himself—and can do more mischief, for the amount of his brains and more injury for the amount of his pluck than almost any man of our acquaintance. He owes everything to Gov. Pinchback, and so long as thrift followed fawning, no sycophant so willing to "bend the pregnant hinges of the knee," but John's weakness is for what he supposes to be the rising sun, and when Gov. Pinchback had no more fat offices to give he, with wonderful facility and ease, transferred his allegiance to Wm Pitt, the *de facto*, and we may remark, as one who knows John's public walks and private ways, he will, with equal grace betray sweet William, whenever his sun shall seem to wane.

We are informed that this man aspires to Senatorial honors in his District, and we give him this notice in our journal, not so much for any personal consideration that may be due, but rather to suggest to the Republican voters to remember this tricky ingrate, when he shall ask their suffrage, according to his deserts. When occasion offers we will furnish some epistolatory productions from John William for the edification of our readers.

The Iberville *Pioneer* says of the crops in that parish:

"The recent rains have produced a great and beneficial effect upon the corn crop in Iberville and elsewhere. A large part of the corn which was planted late would have been lost, if it had not been for the frequent rains. The stalk will be small but the ear large. The crop of corn will, however, be very light in Iberville. The cane is doing well. It has been a little too wet for the peas, but still they are quite flourishing."

We have received the first number of the Vicksburg *Plain Dealer*, with the request to exchange, which we will gladly do. With such a journal we see no reason why the Republicans of Vicksburg and of Mississippi should not be invincible. Earnest and perspicuous, and evidently under the editorial guidance of our clear-headed friend Superintendent of Education, Cardoza, the *Plain Dealer* worthily vindicates its name.

Our friend J. C. Napier, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau has been in our city for several days of the past week on business connected with his duties. An able and upright official and a representative citizen, we are pleased to note that while here several of our prominent citizens, such as Col. Lewis Superintendent Brown and Senator Pinchback contributed to give the genial Tennesseean pleasing remembrances of New Orleans.

Hon. Victor, Rochon of St. Martinsville, has been in our city for several days. He is, we learn, a delegate to the approaching State Convention.

THE FOUL CONSPIRACY.

Tenth Ward Republican Club Packed with METROPOLITAN POLICE! STREET GANGS —AND— DRUNKEN THUGS!!!

Elsewhere we have warned Republicans against what at the time of that writing appeared the aim of the enemies of our party, in the attempt to ignore and defeat the fundamental principles of Republicanism in Louisiana, by striking down its trusted leaders, and handing the rank and file to the tender mercies of violent opponents. That this foul purpose should be so speedily displayed, we did not then anticipate, believing that the hour and the time demanding not alone for the party's integrity, but the individual preferment of assumed leaders a show of unity, some cautiousness would be observed in the conduct of the conspirators in masking their baneful designs.

In this we were mistaken. Last Tuesday night the Republicans of the Tenth Ward Club met in regular session for the transaction of the ordinary business incident to such assemblage. On being called to order, there was speedily developed the fact that the usual audience of the resident citizens of the Ward had given place to a noisy and turbulent body of outsiders, the employees and handymen of prominent officials, members of the Metropolitan Police force in citizens' clothes, and we regret to add employees of the Department of Public Improvements, who had assembled for a specific purpose, which was soon manifested in their attitude and language. Gov. Pinchback being present in his usual weekly attendance on the Club, being a member of the same, was called upon by the Chairman of the Committee on Orators for a few remarks. This was the signal for a general rumpus, cries of no, no; bah, take him out. You can't speak here, etc., and immediately a general row commenced in front of the President's table. After two or three knock downs. Judge Miller jumped upon the table but was unable to control his mob. After repeated ineffectual efforts, to obtain silence Gov. Pinchback was put upon the table beside Miller when silence was with difficulty obtained Senator Pinchback then informed the mob that he did not intend or desire to make a speech, he simply wanted to let them know that he would not be a party to any such disorderly proceedings but in leaving them he wanted it distinctly understood that he was not intimidated.

Judge? Miller then attempted to speak, he was interrupted by the honest, legitimate members of the Club who could not withhold their indignation at the outrage and insult perpetrated upon them by the very men who are paid to protect the citizen in his rights and property.

What makes this offence the more rank and outrageous is, that this mob was under the lead of Judge? Miller, and Metropolitan Police Commissioners Bray and Ryan, Col? John W. Fairfax, and others of like ilk.

Think of it, colored men! a Judge of a Court, appointed by Kellogg, heading a mob of ruffians, drunk and disorderly—backed by Metropolitan Police, under the command of two Police Commissioners, also appointed by Kellogg—to carry out Marshal Packard's command that Pinchback must be defeated at every hazard.

It is due to the Republicans of the Tenth Ward to say, the Club refused to permit itself to be further abused, and adjourned. But immediately following this action, the mob improvised a meeting and calling to their aid the Club Secretary, a series of resolutions—endorsing Mr. Packard for the Chairmanship of the Republican State Executive Committee, and endorsing Bibb, who was given the appointment of Sergeant of Police, and we learn, promised $800 in money in consideration of his allowing them to use his name for delegate to the State Convention as against Senator Pinchback were passed—it may not be amiss to state that Bibb was the only colored man that could be found who would allow them to use him. With their purpose secured, of course, the mob then adjourned amid the most discordant cries.

This assemblage was one reflecting the deepest disgrace upon the character of the Republican party. Fortunately the Club proper rightly repudiated the act by refusing in any manner to give countenance to such an outrage.

While we unsparingly condemn the leaders of these and similar mobs, which under like auspices have endeavored to override and control Republicans, we yet sympathize with and feel commisseration for the really good men who, by virtue of their occupation and necessities, are obliged to lend their presence to such disgraceful proceedings.

In conclusion, we have but to add that the Tenth Ward Radical Republican Club through its members and regular adherents, are determined to abide by their purpose expressed in the resolution they so unanimously adopted on the 21st inst., "tendering him (Gov. Pinchback,) unanimously" an election as delegate to the State Convention. The purpose of the bad men who have thus sought to crush an honored leader will recoil with terrific force upon themselves.

The people, strong in the majesty of their rights and determined that they will not be prostrated by such outrages, will vindicate themselves, with wonderful power, in the approaching Convention.

OUR ENEMIES REJOICE

IN THE Thuggerry Practised by Packard & Co. in the Tenth Ward.

The colored Republicans of the State well remember what excitement and indignation was created when B. B. Packard, and others, alleged that Gov. Warmoth was using the Metropolitan Police and the street gangs employed by the Administrator of Improvements, to control the primary elections in the wards for the State Convention of 1871. They will remember also that the *Times* and *Picayune*, (Democratic journals), and the *National Republican* (a Packard journal), were loud and fierce in their denunciation of the alleged unlawful interference, by force, of the Governor with the ward elections. But a change has taken place in the scene. The Packard bull, then supposed to be gored, now proposes to be the gorer, and this loud-mouthed demagogue, with unblushing effrontery, is found actually using the police and street gangs to silence and intimidate the clubs, so as to secure the return to the State Convention of his creature tools. A still further change, and one hardly to be expected among fair-minded men, is that the Democrats have approved that thuggery and violence initiated by the Boss Marshal and the acting Governor against the colored voters of this State. They rejoice at the supposed defeat of Gov. Pinchback by those discreditable and violent means, well knowing that if this gallant leader and his associates, are stricken down, that the simple-hearted colored masses would be an easier prey to Democratic vindictiveness and carpet-bag treachery. Both count without their host. Gov. Pinchback is not dead, but will live, if not to write the obituary, at least to bury the white and colored frauds who are assailing him and his people.

He represents legitimately the honorable office of a United States Senator; but what is more, he represents the broad principles of Republicanism in Louisiana, and the interest of a whole race; and the sardonic grin, of the trading politician who believe his defeat is accomplished because an unauthorized gathering of thugs and bummers of the city generally, succeeded in disturbing the quiet of a ward club, is premature and they reckon without their host. When our enemies rejoice in our supposed defeat, it will only rally us with renewed interest to our standard and our standard-bearer.

If anything was needed to confirm the treachery of the bad men who have thus basely and unlawfully attempted to defeat the popular will, that additional thing is to be found in the glee and chuckling with which the *Times*, *Bulletin*, and *Picayune* announce and commend Packard's thuggery. This co-operation between the chronic office-holders in our own ranks, and the partizan Democracy, to strike down in detail, beginning with Gov. Pinchback, the leading colored republicans of the State, is significant of danger, and its very announcement will arouse the true men of the party, white and colored, to the front and to the discharge of all their duties.

We well knew long ago, and have repeatedly suggested its existence in our journal, that there was a concealed but active treachery at work, not only to defeat Senator Pinchback in the Senate, and to break his influence at home, but a treachery virulent enough and far-seeking enough to reach every other independent, strong, colored leader in the State, whenever opportunity should offer; and that would only be content when it should have so far divided, demoralized and debauched the colored masses, as to make them cheerfully submit to the domineering and brutal sway of the group of traitors whose work has just cropped out in one of its many forms in the Tenth Ward Club.

Hon. K. K. Cobb, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, for the district embracing the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentuckey, is in the city. We are glad to observe, that the Colonel is in improved health and sanguine in spirits.

State Senator William Harper, of Shreveport, Caddo parish, is in the city in attendance on the approaching State Convention. As of yore, Senator Harper is active and energetic for the party's success and unity.

The following simple remedy, to be applied to the wound inflicted by a rabid dog, is said to have been used with great success in Leipsic, and to some extent in this country: "Wash the bite thoroughly with warm vinegar, and then pour on it a few drops of muriatic acid."

ADDRESS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The above named Committee in view of the present important campaign have issued an address replete with subject matters of general interest to the country; we regret that our limited space will preclude more than a synopsis of the same. In the prelude to the "people of the United States," the Committee pertinently say:

"The government, like the servant, owes faithful service. But the people, like the master, owe honest recognition of faithful service. Every thoughtful employer knows that he can not with impunity decry faithful labor. He who does so habitually will soon have no faithful laborers. The faithful servant will not submit to be treated as a faithless one. If so treated, he himself will become faithless, or he will give place to one who is faithless."

Adverting to Democratic statesmanship the statesmanship of the Republican party is narrated, and the wisdom of its firm and judicious management in thirteen years of administration is shown relative to our foreign relations, in contradistinction to the puerile and ignoble policy of the Democratic party during thirty years previously of governmental control.

The Ostend manifesto, the violation of the rights of naturalized citizens, and the tame relinquishment to Great Britain of a portion of our territory in the Northeast, and yet a larger portion in the Northwest, and the successive concessions by which the area of Canada was enlarged, and the permission of their products to free access in our markets, are all cited as illustrating the diplomacy of the Democratic supremacy.

CHEAP GOVERNMENT.

Of this the Committee say: "The story of our home rule would be sadder,—if anything sadder could be." It dared not levy a tax, except on the importation of a foreign commodity, and even then dreaded such imposition, lest it might unwittingly promote some domestic industry. No well-educated Democrat could tolerate such a result. So deficient revenues were the consequence, aided from time to time by loans. Its inability and unwillingness to improve our rivers and harbors, and its general futility in statesmanship and work are further attested. The Louisville canal and its wretched management, "Other Specimens of Democratic Rule;" and "Do Nothing Policy;" together with its absolute lack of power to save the government when rebellion menaced it, are all set forth; representing the condition of affairs when the Republican party succeeded on the 4th of March, 1861. That party was instructed to but one duty. It was commanded to save the Territories from the defilement of slavery. The order was obeyed. No slavery in any of the Territories, and more than all, none in any of the States.

OTHER THINGS ACCOMPLISHED.

The rebellion was subdued. Nine States which claimed to have left the protection of the Constitution, were returned. A race numbering millions has been raised from the condition of chattels to the state of men. Human rights have gained the sanction of three new chapters added to the National Constitution. Murder organized in several States, wearing the garb and plying the trade of fiends, under the name of Ku-klux, has been exposed, convicted, punished. Our foreign affairs have been wisely managed. Great Britain has corrected her mistakes. Those islands taken from us in the Northwest have been relinquished. The dogma of a British born subject never changing his allegiance has also been abandoned. Germany has followed, or rather set this wise example. Belgium, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark have done the same, and now when the republic grants the boon of citizenship to one of Irish, English, German, or Scandinavian birth, the grant is recognized in the land of his nativity.

POSTAGE REFORM.

The great reductions in the carriage of the mails is adduced. A thoroughly compiled table attesting this is set forth. "Our power vindicated" when outraged, as in the case of the seizure of the Virginius by a Spanish vice-consul in Cuba, is cited; this too "without the firing of a gun, or the spilling of a drop of blood." Our material development, immigration, railways, the improvement of our harbors and rivers, and the trade of our Western lakes and rivers, employing a commercial marine of 1,200,000 tons; the "Public Credit Advanced," "Land Policy" and "The Union Preserved," are all arguments of the success in administration of the Republican party.

THE OPPOSITION REVIEWED.

Herein the Committee say:

"You have seen the short comings of that party in administration. Its faults in opposition have been still more glaring. Perhaps they can be forgiven for allowing the ship of State to drift so near the rocks. But how can they be forgiven their struggles to prevent her from being snatched from that peril? The charity, which delights to think no evil, may excuse their omission to lift the country; upon the plea of incompetency. But not charity itself can see anything but malignancy in their persistent efforts to prevent the country from being lifted. The world does not resent, but rather pities, the helpless crew under whose seamanship Jesus sailed for the country of the Gadarenes. It is plain they could not still the winds which threatened to sink the ship. But if they had attempted to throw the Saviour overboard when he appeared to rebuke those impious winds, the world would have known no pity for the crew. And that is the great Democratic offense which still smells to heaven; not that they did nothing for the country; but that they fiercely opposed everything that was done for the country. It would not be quite true to say that the Democratic party opposed the national effort to suppress the rebellion, that would have been high treason. It would be quite as far from the truth to say that they promoted that effort. The rebellion could not have lasted two years had the Democratic party continued in that patriotic purpose which Douglass for a season inspired. But Douglas died, and so did that purpose.

With a sagacity, steadfastness, and a clearness of vision which, if employed in a good cause, would be of inestimable value, the Democratic party found that covert, narrow, and devious way which lay between loyalty and treason, and they pursued that way from the middle of the year 1862 to the end of the war, always avoiding the rebuke of their country's laws and also the reproach of their country's foes.

But even for this stinted measure of loyalty there may have been some excuse. It may have sprung from lack of faith and not from want of love. They professed to believe the rebellion invincible, and, if they really believed so, they could hardly be expected to display much zeal in a struggle they believed to be hopeless. The spirits are rare and very choice who lead a forlorn hope with anything like gaiety. But those who lead a real hope, no matter how forlorn, and do not merely follow a dread, are not apt to look so dismal as these Democrats did when the rebellion was finally crushed.

Possibly, however, even that singular dejection was but the effect of mortification at their own misjudgment and want of prevision. But when the rebellion was crushed and they were invited to aid in removing its causes, as well as a cause for future rebellions by abolishing slavery, they refused to do that! How can that refusal be excused or forgiven? The great act of emancipation, while it is the grandest in history, is also the least expensive. It cost nothing but a vote, yet even this they refused to give. By simply writing "yes" upon their ballots, instead of "no," they knew they could give freedom to four millions of human beings. They were sure of victory if they said "yes;" they could only hope for victory if they said "no"—and yet they say "no." It was a mere question of volition. The question was squarely put to them after they had been led shuddering clear through the Red sea and stood dry on the other shore—stood too, in that marvelous blaze which irradiates the nineteenth century as it sinks into the twentieth—they were plainly asked "Are you willing the bond should be free?" and they said "no." When is that generation coming, and whence is it coming, that shall excuse or forgive that impious refusal?

And when, in spite of Democratic resistance the bond had been made free and secured against a return to slavery by an amendment to the Federal Constitution, this same opposition was asked once more, "May the freedmen become citizens and be admitted to civil rights? And again the answer was "no."

And when, in spite of that resistance the freedmen had been made citizens the Democracy was asked, "May these citizens, though they be black, have the protection of the ballot which the law benignly grants to all citizens, however humble of every other color?" And again the answer was "no."

And when the Kuklux armed with brand and bludgeon, hunted the new made citizens by night, hunted him through swamps and pursued him to death—when the local authorities stood powerless in the presence of organized murder and arson, and this opposition was appealed to to lend the the protection of the national tribunals to the victims of such incarnate hate, they still mocked at such calamities and refused all relief.

It is often flippantly said that all these crimes and horrors are past, and it is absurd to attempt to maintain a political party on the memory of them. Perhaps so. But would it not be insane to trust a political party that could so readily forget them! It is not magnanimous, it is indeed hardly manly, to persecute men for sins of which they really repented. But that is not repentance, its hypocrisy, which professes to repent of his sins and does not forsake them, but embraces worse ones. Such is the anomalous repentance displayed by the Democratic party. It never ceases to denounce the Republican party for what it has done or is trying to do, but it straightway thunders with fiercer denunciation of what the party has not done and is determined shall not be done. The moment Democrats forget to decry Republican policies they begin to belie Republican motives. For twenty years they deem it sufficiently opprobrious to call Republicans "Radicals," now they claim to be radicals themselves and denounce Republicans as rascals."

With further comments on "Democratic promises,"—"kept to the ear, and broken to the hope,"—and the continued duty of Republicans, the Committee very appropriately rest their case, confident that the renewed trust of the American people in the Republican party will be again demonstrated in the election of Congressional representatives this Fall.

ADDRESS
OF
HON. J. R. WEST,

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Engineer Corps in New York had come to the conclusion that perhaps that canal was practicable if they had more time to locate it. Between the 19th of August, 1873, and the 28th of that month, Mr. Beckwith entered up sixty two hundred acres. The message of the Governor of the State of Louisiana calling the attention of the legislature to the fact that it was necessary to expropriate that land for the uses of the government, bore date January 5th. On the 9th of February, 1874, the Legislature of Louisiana passed an act giving the United States jurisdiction over all the territory required for the proposed St. Philip Canal. In section 2, the Legislature conveyed all the lands by the State within the limit of the canal she had very little to convey, because immediately following the recommedation of the governor, notifying the community of what was the prospective action of the legislature, one of your representatives at Washington, within two weeks after the governor had announced that fact, stepped down there and for twenty five cents an acre grasped up all the land that remained there.

A voice: Who was it? Give his name name.

Senator WEST—

I find from the records of the Land Office—mark me, gentlemen—let me repeat again that on the fifth day of January, Governor Kellogg said to the legislature "cede this land to the United States"—and on the nineteenth day of January, Caleb G. Forshey, as assignee and agent for Joseph S. Copes, entered up two thousand acres of land there. Before the State could protect itself, before it had an opportunity to deed this land to the United States, that the interest of the citizens of Louisiana might be protected, this gentlemen steps forward and volunteers his protection.

Professor FORSHEY—

As my name has been mentioned, I desire to reply.

The President called Professor Forshey to order.

Senator WEST—

If the gentleman will take his seat a moment I will give him an opportunity to reply after I get through with him. Now, gentlemen, did the thing stop there? No. But after this property had been conveyed to the United States, as the Legislature of Louisiana thought and you thought, and after the fee simple and title to that prosperity were vested in the government in trust for you—after the act was passed, this man bought more land at the State Land Office, as the records of that office show. Not satisfied with interposing in indecent haste in the interval that was necessary for the legislature to act upon the suggestions of the governor, Caleb G. Forshey, subsequent to that act becoming a solid statue, went to that office and bought more land, and I have the evidence of it here in my possession. On the sixth of April, 1874, sixty days after the passage of that act, Mr. Beckwith steps forward and takes up 478 acres in one flat and 1628 in another—two thousand acres of land. These patents must have been presented to Governor Kellogg. We all know that in the multifarious duties of his office he must sometimes rely upon subordinate officers. But there is one fact that must command your attention: that subsequent to the passage of that act, not satisfied with what they had, they must step forward and buy more. Now, sir, I will give way to the gentleman.

Professor FORSHEY—

I have to state to this audience that, without any knowledge whatever of what the Legislature was doing, I, as a surveyor, was employed by parties, and I entered lands there, which are there yet. I urged upon those parties, and they promised they would grant to the United States all the lands they wanted without charge, should the canal ever be located upon their lands or near them. I will state at the same time that all the lands that I entered are four or five miles from the location of the survey of Major Howell. I will state in addition that I entered five thousand acres nearer the city. The ownership of the land I always considered to be in somebody, and it was immaterial in whom—whether it was for twenty-five cents an acre, in the name of Joseph S. Copes, or not I made the survey for them, and told them the land was of no value, except that the front might be made into orange groves. I could not pass back of the land on account of its being a marsh, and I reported that some of it might be worth twenty-five cents an acre. As a professional man I did what I will do to-morrow for anybody. I will enter the balance of it for any of you to-morrow, if you will pay me for it; but you will have to pay me more than the other parties did, because it is a more difficult matter than I thought. I have no doubt the parties will deed back to the United States government any land they may require.

Senator WEST—

What does this explanation amount to? That in the munificence of his heart and the plenitude of his pocket, he became the guardian of the United States, and went down there to buy land to give to the United States.

Professor FORSHEY—

I shall claim the privilege of replying to any attacks upon me, and I can do it with a vengeance.

Senator WEST—

Ah, the gentleman claims the privilege of replying.

The PRESIDENT

Said he trusted the speaker would meet with no further interruptions.

Senator WEST—

Now, in the light of what I have already said to you—first, in the light of the extraordinary, but perhaps easily explained circumstance, that the engineer of the army, who was instructed to look for an outlet, directed his attention peculiarly and particularly to the Fort St. Philip Canal. Second, in the light of the fact that another officer of the army, through a relative, took up land there. I ask you if there is not something exceedingly ancient and fish-like in the odor of this bill that I am now going to read to you? This is the bill that I am criticised for, because I would not make a minority report upon it. "Deformed, unfinished, sent before its time into this breathing world, scarce half made up." A bill that nobody here, if its provisions were explained to him, but would scout it from his presence. It was never intended that a drop of sweat should fall from any man's brow in the construction of this canal, as contemplated by this bill. It is a delusion and a fraud, impossible of application as a matter of legislation, a crude piece of claptrap, gotten up so that Congressmen on the eve of their election might go back to their constituents and say: "Look what we have done for you!" The bill starts out with a direct and positive provision that the canal shall be located by the engineers, and that it shall be right at that particular spot and nowhere else. It says:

"That a ship canal, to connect the Mississippi river with the Gulf of Mexico, commencing at some convenient point on the Mississippi river below Fort St. Philip, on the east side of said river, and terminating at some convenient point on Breton Pass, in the Gulf of Mexico, shall be constructed and maintained at the expense and under the supervision and control of the government of the United States; and for this purpose the Secretary of War shall cause to be made in the most expeditious manner, a thorough, detailed and final survey and location of said canal."

It is to be done through the Secretary of War. He is to locate it. The second section provides "that the location of the said canal shall be that indicated in the report of the engineers." Section third provides "that the Secretary of War shall cause said canal to be made and constructed through the lands indicated in the report of the engineers." It seems to me that with these three provisions that canal was pretty well fixed; provided, as the bill says, a practicable route shall be found there. Section fifth of the bill goes on to stipulate—and here was our embarrassment—"That no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the construction of said Fort St. Philip Canal, until a valid title to the lands for the site and appurtenances of said canal, as indicated in the report of the engineers including a strip of land not less than one thousand yards on each side of said canal; and also all such lands as may be required for defensive works by the United States shall be vested in the United States."

Now there was a most excellent opportunity for these gentlemen who had stepped forward as the guardians of the United States, to let it be known to Congress, or at least to the Senate Committee that they did stand ready to cede that land to the government. But some doubting Thomas in the House of Representatives interfered to a certain extent with this programme by putting in this proviso:

Provided, That no part of the $8,000,000 herein appropriated shall be used in the purchase of the lands for the site and appurtenances of said canal; nor for the strip of land on either side of said canal, as provided for in section five.

That prohibition was interpolated in the House, and as a consequence, the United States was directed to build the canal in a certain place; she would not build it until she owned the land, and she should not buy the land. In the Senate of the United States, as a lawyer, there is no man more eminent than Roscoe Conkling, of New York, and I give you my word that he exercised his ingenuity over that question as to how we could possibly avoid that objection. Expropriation was suggested—the exercise by Congress of the right of eminent domain—one that whenever bruited has engaged the best legal minds of Congress, and has always induced an exhaustive and elaborate debate without any conclusion whatever. At the present time there was involved in this the further question that if you could expropriate land in a State for a canal, regardless of State lines, the government of the United States might also build a railroad anywhere. If it had the right to condemn property for a highway of one character, it had also the right to do it for another purpose. And you must understand that that was one of the most intricate questions that the Senate Committee on Transportation had to engage its attention. We had been discussing some method of relief to the crowded up granaries of the West by cheapening transportation, either by land or by water; and we had considered very seriously the proposition—in which we were supported by the Republican members of the Committee, but contended with by the Democrats—whether the United States had the power to expropriate land for such purposes as are provided within the scope of the Constitution.

Now, sir, what could you do with that bill as it was on the land question? Could I, on the thirteenth day of June, the day that I reported, and only seven days left of the session, come in with such a proposition? Would it have been possible to have carried it? Would it have been possible, at that late day, to have induced Congress to assent to that great cardinal principle that involves really the exercise of sovereignty within a State? And yet if I had made any minority report in favor of this bill, its absolute defeat, aye, its absolute strangulation was inevitable, and you would have got nothing at all. Gentlemen who go to Washington, and who are so conversant with the necessary legislation that is required and the easy practicability of all their pet measurer might find it an easy task. I have labored pretty earnestly in this matter, and I did not see my way to accomplish anything there, and an attempt to do it would have left you without even a survey of the mouth of your river in the coming year.

But there was more than that. Here was a contract to be let out for eight millions of dollars. Mayor Howell, in his original estimate, said that possibly that canal might be completed for seven million, three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, or somewhere about seven millions. The board of engineers who revised his estimate ignored his figures, and said it could not be done for less than ten million, and some hundred thousand dollars. The chief of engineers in one of his revisory criticisms puts the prospective costs at thirteen million of dollars. Major Howell is the only officer that ever said that the canal could be built in three years. Nobody else assented to that proposition, and the most eminent engineers on the board who dissented from the opinion of the majority said it would take ten years to build it.

Now here is a proposition to let out a contract in one solid lump to one man for eight million of dollars for a work that cannot be completed for less than ten to thirteen millions of dollars, and to do it in three years, when the weight of opinion is that it will take ten years to do it. And how was it to be let out: Was the dredging to be left to one man? Was the timber to be furnished by another? Was the granite to be brought from one section of the country? No. But some great Colossus of a contractor was to stand up there under the peculiar favoritism of this bill and get a contract from the government of the United States, under which he would never have dug a foot of the canal. It would have been a millstone around the neck of this project forever. What does the language of the bill say? That the Secretary of War shall, on the receipt of the survey and report aforesaid, if the same shall show a practicable route for said canal, without unnecessary delay, advertise for bids to construct said canal for such time and in such newspapers as he may think sufficient.

Now I dont suppose the Secretary of War wanted any such extraordinary temptation put into his hands. But what was the object of the man that framed this bill, and the men who were there engineering it and lobbying it through? What was the object in putting such a temptation in his way, permitting him, after a little advertisement in some newspaper in a remote parish of the State for twenty-four hours, to receive bids for a work of eight millions of dollars. I see the president of the levee board here, and I ask him is that the way he gives out work? Would he be satified to give some executive officer of his company the discretion to advertise in any newspaper he might select, and for such time as he might think fit for a contract of eight millions of dollars.

Then he is to let out the contract "to the lowest and best responsible bidder." Every man familiar with contracts knows what that means. It means that an irresponsible man can come forward with a bid of seven millions and a resonsible man with one for eight million, and it is entirely discretionary with the officer having the right to award the contract, which of them he will accept. Would any man of business put such a power into the hands of any officer, no matter how high might be his station. And this is the great bill which has been glorified as the means of opening the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Now, one more fact in connection with this bill. It provides "That no bid shall be received except the same is accompanied with a deposit with the said Secretary of the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, which sum shall be forfeited to the United States and paid into the Treasury thereof in case such biddor fails. Fifteen thousand dollars forfeit on an eight million dollar contract! why, sir, take one of these finacial giants—my friend, P. J. Kennedy, for instance, and he could put up fifteen straw bids and if he pleased buy up every one of them. What would that forfeit amont to in a contract of eight million dollars? Is that the kind of project you want me, as your Senator, to sanction? Did you want me to make this great undertaking result in an absolute failure? I did not know anything of the character of that House bill when it passed the House, and I said then "yes, I will support it; give us anything that will give us water, I have no prejudices; I lay them down upon the alter of the necessities and interests of my people; I want water at any price." Now, do you hold me accountable for withholding my sanction from such an abortion as this bill? But then I am told to amend it. We all know with what magnanimity and generosity the communities of the North responded to your appeal for relief when the great Father of Water, with his majestic floods, subjected your homes and plantations to his devastations. You all know how private individuals responded to that call; you know how liberally Congress did it, but you don't know this fact: that one single narrow-minded man in the Senate of the United States had the power, under the rules and usages of that body, to rob 40,000 citizens of the State of Louisiana of the bread that was prepared to be offered to their starving mouths. I only mention this to show how easy it is to do nothing in Washington and how hard it is to accomplish anything. From the very first hour that I knew of your troubles, I directed my attention to their alleviation, through national legislation. I collated information; I telegraphed; I corresponded with people, I presided over the delegations of the south, and I appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations, and I made an argument after which they generously gave us five hundred thousand dollars after once appropriating a hundred and ninety thousand. Let me say in this connection that in the Senate Committee I was most ably and efficiently assisted by the honorable gentleman who presides over your deliberation tonight: He gave me great assistance when he came to Washington. I should like to have such men to stand behind me always. I thought that that appropriation was secure. It passed the house without a dissenting voice. It came to the Senate, and with the assistance of Mr. Sandidge, and the advocacy of myself, it passed our committee unanimously, and I was instructed to report it back for the action of the Senate. Could I conceive in such a great work of charity that any one man would interpose his petty will to defeat its being carried out? Yet when I asked for the consideration of the question, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware rose in his place and said "I object, and that consigned the measure to the tomb beyond the hope of resurection if it had not been for the exercise of some parliamentary tactics afterwards.

Now, I want to show you, as I said, how easy it is to do nothing, and I use that case as an illustration. We tacked it on the General Appropriation bill, and we carried it and today, the Mayor of this city notifies the benificent charities of the North, that no longer does Louisiana require their assistance; that the parent government had come forward to their relief.

Now, I ask you if such a measure of charity, against which there was but one dissenting voice in the Senate, could be defeated by that one voice what chance would a measure have had that was as liable to criticism as this. The Senate Committee on Transportation saw that clearly and distinctly. I have actually got in these papers, all my notes amending the bill emasculating it of its objectionable features to a great extent,) and when the question was put to them "shall that bill be reported back to the Senate," it had but two votes in its favor. Now if I made a minority report at all, it would have been upon an amended bill, which would have been contested by seven of the nine of the Committee, and anyone of whom, when the bill came before the Senate, could have arisen in his seat, objected, and defeated it. There are times there when I believe if we had a measure before the Senate, to prevent your honorable president from being hanged, it could not be heard; it could not get a chance to draw its breath. Within seven legislative days of the close of the session, was I to come forward with a minority report that was impracticable, and which would accomplish nothing, and jeopardize all? I am not in the habit of making legislative strokes for buncombe. Everyone I make I want it to tell. Had I reported that bill back with amendments, and it had been strangled there in the Senate, you would have been without the survey that has been accorded to you by the Congress of the United States. You would have had no chance to get it. Congress would have adjourned, and you would have had no prospect except the renewal of this contest at the opening of the next session of Congress. I knew my duty better than to imperil your interests in that way.

Now let us come back to the naked fact of what is the difference of what has been done and what it is claimed, in some quarters, should have been done. In this bill, for the purpose of making this Canal, "the Secretary of War shall cause to be made in the most expeditious manner, a thorough, detailed and final survey and location of said Canal." Has he not got to commence all over again? Would he not have done, under that very bill—not as effectually, to be sure,—what that board of survey is doing there to day in New York? Would he not have been required to examine into this question before he could let out the contract? And how long would it take him to do it? Could he do it any quicker than these gentlemen could do it? Could he do it any more scientifically? And they will not want two long years to bore and fiddle down there at the mouth of the river, before they do something. So there is more delay on this measure than there would have been under that bill. There is only this difference, that the bill appropriates money; but I tell you, gentlemen, that Congress stands ready, the moment this board of survey reports favorably on the Canal (which has never yet been done by any board of engineers,) not only to give you eight millions, but more. I have the assurance of the Senate Committee on Transportation that fifteen millions are at your disposal in any measure which is honestly recommended.

It as not a pleasant thing to occupy the position that I have occupied in this matter, but I have made it a rule in life never to turn to the right or to to left under any senseless clamor and never to notice any misrepresentation for the mere purpose of self justification.

Were I to pay attention to all that is said of me, my time would be mostly taken up in answering senseless calumnies and chasing down shadowless slanders, I don't fear to meet you. There is not a breath in my body that is not loyal to your interests, and I tell you that I exercised my judgment according to the best lights before me, and I have submitted to you my reasons for doing so. Not one minute would I have stand before you and say "I will have my way, and you shall not have yours." I am there to obey the behests of those that send me' exercising my judgment according to lights that are before me. I do not think that after the statement I have made to you to-night, though some of you may doubt my judgment, though some of you may be wiser than I, though some of you may know better what may be done in Congress, but what—you will pardon me if I say that I look at the whole board and you see only this corner. I hope that when this Chamber next discusses this great project of the opening of the month of the Mississippi it will be in the way of rejoicing and congratulation that something has been done that will warrant the Congress of the United States in appropriating this money. And whenever such a statement is made by this board of engineers, you may rest assured that Congress will not be backward with the purse.

One thing more I want to say to you. The attempt to identify people differing in opinion with you with the schemes of any particular individual is a part of that narrow-minded bigotry that prevents your community from prospering. Take a man judge him by what he has done and accord to him the same free exercise of opinion that you claim for yourselves. I believe, furthermore, that if this board of engineers which convenes today in New York, shall recommend the jetty plan, the government of the United States will understand it. If they recommend the canal plan, I am certain the government of the United States will undertake it. I don't think any very great harm has been done you when you look at all the circumstances, that a more scientific, a more liberal, a more enlightened board than this board of engineers of the United States Government could not have your interest in hand. I hope to see the day soon when they will make some recommendation to Congress, and then if I fail to carry it through, it will be time for you to hold me responsible for my deficiency.

[CARD.]

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS
—OF THE—
TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the State Senate, from this district, and in doing so think it right and proper that I should define my course if elected.

PATRONAGE.

In recommending persons to the Executive for appointment to fill positions within the district, honesty and competency shall be the chief qualifications upon which to base a recommendation.

EDUCATION.

This is one of the most important questions we have to consider, and believing the present system faulty in many respects shall give it much attention, and will use every effort to establish such a system as will secure to the masses a common school education, and without additional taxation.

STATE CAPITAL.

I shall do in my power to have the State Capital restored to its rightful place at Baton Rouge, believing that no State capital should be in a large city.

THE LEVEES.

The levee system having proved a failure after repeated trials, and believing the work of controlling the Mississippi river entirely beyond the resources of the State in its present impoverished condition, and furthermore that it should be made a national work, my exertions shall be used to accomplish that object.

IN CONCLUSION

I will say that I propose to conduct the canvass upon fair and honorable principles, and invite my opponents to meet me when and where they please to discuss the political issues of the times, asking from them a fair field and an honest deal, and the same courtesy I extend to them.

Respectfully,

JOHN GAIR.

Clinton, East Feliciana, La., June 16, 1874

BARNETT & CAMMACK,

BROKERS,

12.....Carondelet Street.....12

BUY AND SELL

Bonds, Stocks, Securities,

State and City Indebtedness,

MONEY LOANED ON SECURITIES.

☞ Special attention to settlement of

TAXES AND LICENSES.

July 25, 1874-1y

A CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

Rooms State Central Executive Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 1, 1874. At a meeting of the committee it was

Resolved, That convention of the Republican party of Louisiana be and is hereby called to meet at New Orleans on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of August, 1874, at twelve o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, choosing a new State Central Committee, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

Resolved, That at this convention the delegates elected from the first second third and sixth congressional districts each shall nominate candidates for Congress for their respective districts.

Resolved, That the several parish committees of the Republican party in the State are hereby authorized and required to call elections of delegates to said convention and forward to the president of the State Central Executive Committee the proper credentials of the delegates elected; countersigned by the secretaries of their respective committees on or before the time fixed for the holding of the convention.

Resolved, That the basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows: Every 300 Republican votes, as cast at the last general election in each parish and in each ward of the city of New Orleans, shall be entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for a remaining fraction of over one half of that number: and provided further, that each parish and each ward in the city of New Orleans shall be entitled to at least one delegate: provided further, that if in any parishes or ward of the city of New Orleans the number of Republican votes cast at the general election of 1870 should exceed the number cast at the election of 1872, then the basis of representation in such parish or ward shall be computed upon the vote of 1870.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Ascension	4
Assumption	4
Avoyelles	4
Baton Rouge, East	3
Baton Rouge, West	2
Bienville	1
Bossier	2
Caddo	3
Calcasieu	1
Caldwell	1
Cameron	1
Caroll	2
Catahoula	2
Claiborne	2
Concordia	3
De Soto	3
Feliciana, East	3
Feliciana, West	3
Franklin	1
Grant	2
Iberia	3
Iberville	4
Jackson	1
Jefferson	1
Lafayette	1
Lafourche	4
Lincoln	1
Livingston	1
Madison	4
Morehouse	2
Natchitoches	4
Orleans—	
First ward	4
Second ward	5
Third ward	5
Fourth ward	2
Fifth ward	4
Sixth ward	2
Seventh ward	4
Eight ward	3
Ninth ward	2
Tenth ward	3
Eleventh ward	1
Twelfth ward	1
Thirteenth ward	1
Fourteenth ward	1
Fifteenth ward	1
Sixteenth ward	1
Seventeenth ward	1
Ouachita	3
Plaquemines	3
Point Coupee	3
Rapides	4
Red River	2
Richland	2
Sabine	1
St. Bernard	1
St. Charles	3
St. Helena	1
St. James	4
St. John Baptist	2
St. Landry	4
St. Martin	2
St. Mary	4
St. Tammany	3
Tangipahoa	2
Tensas	5
Terrebonne	3
Union	2
Vermilion	1
Vernon	1
Washington	1
Webster	2
Winn	1

S. B. PACKARD, president.
T. W. DE KLYNE, Secretary.

GET YOUR SHIRTS

PROPERLY FITTED.

S. N. MOODY'S,

CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,

NEW ORLEANS.

MADE TO ORDER IN THREE DAYS.

SHIPPED C. O. D. EVERYWHERE.

Try Six Champion Shirts for $9,

Equal in style and fit to those which have taken the highest premiums all over the world.

☞ Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods of every description equally cheap.

June 6, 1874.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS

—AND—

TRUST COMPANY.

A SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

No. 182 Canal Street,

Corner of Dryades.

Bank Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from 6 to 8 o'clock.

☞ Interest allowed on deposits. ☜

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

HENRY RAGAS,

Assistant Cashier.

CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Melpomene and White streets. Meets every Monday, at 7½ o'clock. J. C. Miller, Pres't, George C. Norcross, Secretary.

SECOND WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Geddes Hall, Erato between Baronne and Carondelet. G. F. Glauden, President, A. Frilot, Secretary.

THIRD WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clay Hall, Perdido street, meets every Saturday evening. C. F. Ladd, President, John Pullum, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner of Conti and Treme streets, meets every Monday evening. Robert Malcolm, Pres't, Chas. P. Vigers, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Jules Lonsbare, President, O. P. Fernandez, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Claiborne near Ursaline streets. B. F. Joubert, President, L. Lamaniere, Secretary.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB—First Street, near Liberty street, J. A. Kyser, President; meets every Tuesday.

THIRTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Evening Star Hall, Cadez between Camp and Chestnut streets, A. Dejoie, President, J. B. Malony, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Claiborne Hall, Adam street, meets every Saturday. John T. Claiborne, President, H. McCray, Secretary.
tary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Cambronne and Burth streets T. B. Stamps, President, F. Diebel, Secretary

ALCORN

UNIVERSITY

This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river

The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and healthful; and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree.

Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gently undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude.

No discrimination is recognized by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class-distinction.

The ample endowment of the

UNIVERSITY

enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate::

Board, Washing, Bed-Room Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance.

No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States.

A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges,

☞For further information, address

H. R. REVELS, D. D.,
PRESIDENT,

Or W. H. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty.

Rodney, Miss., May 1874.

PROSPECTUS.

THE REPUBLIC.

The REPUBLIC, now entering upon its second year, has been favorably received by the earnest friends of just and energetic governmental and economic progress.

In the future, as in the past, The REPUBLIC will discuss with candor and with such ability as it can command the present and practical questions affecting the material, intellectual, and moral progress and well-being of the nation, the States, and people. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will do what may be done, within its sphere, to inform the people and improve the Government.

The REPUBLIC holds that, as this is a Government of and for the people, the people should be thoroughly informed of its action and purposes, and that the Government should be equally well advised as to the opinions and progress of the people; that the interests of both are identitical; that the obligations of both are mutual; and that it is the duty of each and all to promote this common knowledge, advance these common interests, and enforce these common obligations. To these ends The REPUBLIC will work faithfully and constantly, and it earnestly invites the cordial co-operation of every citizen in this essential labor.

☞Special attention will be given to important Departmental and Judicial decisions, and valuable and novel inventions will be duly noticed.

TERMS.

The REPUBLIC, a monthly magazine, published at Washington, D. C., and containing sixty-four pages of matter, exclusive of advertisements or appendix, will be supplied to single subscribers, subject to postage, at $3 per year, or six copies for $10. Where postage is paid by the publishers, 25 cents will be added to the price of each yearly subscription. Remittances should be made by postal money order or registered letter.

The REPUBLIC, for 1874, will be furnished at the regular subscription price $3 per year, in magazine form, or at $3, handsomely bound, with Index.

Any person sending five subscribers and $10, may draw, for getting up the club, either an additional copy for the current year, or copy, with Index, for 1874. Sample copies orwarded on receipt of ten cents.

ddress,

REPUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,
SHINGTON, D. C.

MASONIC.

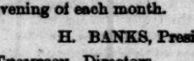
A.·. Y.·. M.·.

BERRY LODGE No. 45, A.·. Y.·. M.·. Wm, Weeks, W.·. M.·., meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening o every month.

St. LUKE LODGE No. 65, A.·. Y.·. M.·. Wm. Thompson, W.·. M.·. Meets Second Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1, Wm. Thompson E.·. M.·. Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hallf First Friday evening of each month.

DIRECTORY



Of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, working under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management in America, by Authority of the Committee of Management in England.

AMOS LODGE, No. 1497, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

Wm. THOMPSON LODGE, No. 1507, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE, No. 1529, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 1528, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1336, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street,

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 318 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.

Wm. THOMPSON,
President.

ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female—Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.

H. BANKS, President.

Wm. THOMPSON, Directors.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
FOR 1874.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in its 28th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any analagous periodical in the world.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds: Useful Notes, Facts, Receipts, Suggestions an Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various Arts.

Descriptions of Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Eilling Minning and Metallurgy: Records of the latest progress in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and heat.

The Latest Discoveries in Photography, Chemistry, New and Useful Applications of Chemistry in the Arts and in Domestic or Household Economy.

The Latest Information pertaining to Technology, Microscopy, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Meteorology, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Botany Horticulture, Agriculture, Architecture, Rural Economy, Household Economy, Food, Lighting, Heating, Ventilation, and Health.

In short the whole range of the Sciences and Practical Arts are embraced within the scope of the Scientific American. No person who desires to be intelligently informed can afford to be without this paper.

Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufactures, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and people of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to be of great value. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room every Reading Room, College, Academy or School.

Published weekly, splendidly illustrated only $3 a year.

The Yearly Numbers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN make two splended volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in contents to *Four Thousand ordinary Book pages.* An Official List of all Patents issuedis published weekly. ☞Specimen copies sent free. Address the publishers MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row New York.

PATENTS.

In connections with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs MUNN & Co., are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had over 25 years' experience, and have the largest establishment in the world. If you have made an invention, write them a letter and send a sketch; they will promptly inform you, free of charge, whether your device is new and patentable. They will also send you, *free of charge,* a copy of the Patent Laws in full, with instructions how to proceed to obtain a patent. Address MUNN & Co 37 Park Row, New York.

J. T. NEWMAN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE—No. 21 Canal Street,

mar21 NEW ORLEANS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to OUR PEOPLE the information — guidance — encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

THE LOUISIANIAN

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Establishment,

644.....CAMP STREET.....644

NEW ORLEANS.

We are now prepared to execute every

DESCRIPTION

—OF—

PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Mammoth Posters,
Fancy Show Cards,
Railroad Work,
Lawyers' Briefs,
Book Work,
Steamboat Work,
Business Cards,
Programmes,
Handbills,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING

—OF—

EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed with Dispatch.

Steamboat Printing.

Steamboat Officers will find it to their interest o call at our Office and LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

Posters and Handbills

IN

BLACK AND COLORED INKS,

AND OF EVERY SIZE.

BILL HEADS

On any quality of paper—
Prices Accordingly.

Insurance Policies and Blanks.
Railroad Tickets, Time-Tables,
In fact, all kinds of

Job Printing

can be executed at this Office—not only with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Edward H Durell—United States District Judge, office in Customhouse.

J. R. Beckwith—District Attorney, office in Customhouse.

S. B. Packard—United States Marshal, office in Customhouse.

Registers in Bankruptcy—C. S. Kellogg, Customhouse building, First District. D. Augustin, 41 Exchange Place, Second District. W. J. Q. Baker, Monroe, La.

Appraiser of United States Courts—H. G. Heartt, Customhouse building.

Office United States Pensions—R. H Isabelle, 212 Baronne.

United States Signal Service—Nelson Gorom, office Customhous building

United States Treasury in Louisiana—In United States Branch Mint, corner Esplanade and North Peters; Benj F. Flanders, Assistant Treasurer.

United States Internal Revenue Department—Collector's office in Customhouse; S. A. Stockdale, Collector First District Louisiana.

United States Customhouse—Canal street, between Decatur and Peters; James F. Casey, Collector.

Surveyor's Office—J. M. G. Parker, Customhouse.

United States Surveyor General's Office—Everett W. Foster, Surveyor, Customhouse.

Weigher's Department—F. W. Eichholz, Chief Weigher, Customhouse.

Gauger's Department—William H. Finnegan, Customhouse.

Naval Officer of the Port of New Orleans—Charles Dillingham, Naval Officer, Customhouse.

Appraiser's Office—J. R. G. Pitkin, General Appraiser, Customhouse.

Military Department of the Gulf—Gen. W. H. Emory, Colonel 5th Cavalry, Commanding, Headquarters 249 Camp street.

United States Land Office—Harry Lott, Register, Customhouse building.

Post Office—Customhouse building. Hours for delivery, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Charles W. Ringgold, Postmaster.

LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT.

William P. Kellogg, of Orleans, Governor.
C. C. Antoine, of Caddo, Lieut.-Governor.
A. P. Field, of Orleans, Attorney General.
P. G. Deslonde, of Iberville, Sec. of State.
Antoine Dubuclet, of Iberville, Treasurer.
Charles Clinton, of Orleans, Auditor.
Wm. G. Brown, of Orleans, Superintendent of Public Education.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

J. T. Ludeling, of Ouachita, Chief Justice
R. K. Howell, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
P. H. Morgan, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
J. G. Taliaferro, of Catahoula, Associate Justice.
W. J. Wyly, of Carroll, Associate Justice,

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—L. A. Wiltz, Room 9, City Hall.

Administrator of Accounts—J. Calhoun, Room 1, City Hall.

Administrator of Finance—Louis Schneider, Room 2, City Hall.

Administrator of Water Works and Public Buildings—Chas. Fitzenreiter, Room 23, City Hall.

Administrator of Police—Robert Brewster, Room 12, City Hall.

Administrator of Commerce—B. M. Turnbull, Room 14, City Hall.

Administrator of Assessments—H. F. Sturcken, Room 15, City Hall.

Administrator of Improvements—James Lewis, Room 16, City Hall.

City Attorney—Geo. S. Lacy, Room 21, City Hall.

Surveyor's Department—W. H. Bell, Room 19, City Hall.

City Hall—On St. Charles street, fronting Lafayette Square.

Board of Health—Office, 159 Canal street.

Commissioners of City Park—Office 11 Carondelet.

Coroners—J. N. Folwell, First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts; office, Davidson Court. John Grayer, Second and Third Districts; office, 45 St. Peter street.

First—Office, Davidson Court, Michael Gernon, Judge.

Second—Office, Criminal Court Building, 2d floor Eugene Staes, Judge.

Third—Office, 87 Elysian Fields, bet. Royal and Dauphine: Webster Long, Judge.

Fourth—Office, Rousseau street, near Jackson, W. W. McCullough, Recorder

First—188 Julia street, W. T. Houston, Justice.

Second—31 Commercial Place, corner St. Charles; W. L. Evans, Justice.

Third—23 Exchange Place; J. L. Laresche, Justice.

Fourth—7 Frenchmen street; John Cain, Justice.

Fifth—Villere, bet. Seguin and Bartholomew; S. W. Otts, Justice.

Sixth—231 St. Andrew street; John Daly, Justice.

Seventh—908 Magasine; Isaac W. Falls, Justice.

Eight Justice Court—August Saulet, Justice.

Sheriffalty of Parish and City of New Orleans—Office in Court House; Isaac W. Patton, Sheriff.

Recorder of Births, Deaths and Marriages—F. C. Antoine, 192 Canal street.

Notaries Public—H. Hero, Jr., 17 Commercial Place, Custodian of Notarial Records.

City Workhouse—James Smith, Warden; Perilliat street, opposite Locust.

Parish Prison—Orleans, bet. Liberty and Marais.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Antoine—Magazine, cor. Valence.

Austerlitz—Boys and Girls; Austerlitz, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Barracks—Girls; Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

Bayou Bridge—Boys and Girls; Esplanade, corner Mystery.

Bayou Road—Girls; 299 Bayou Road

Beauregard—Girls; Union, corner St. Claude.

Berlin—West side Berlin, bet. Carondelet and Baronne.

Bienville—Boys; cor. Bienville and Robertson.

Broadway—Foucher, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

Chalmette—Boys; cor. Port and Royal.

Chartres—Boys and Girls; cor. Chartres and Esplanade.

Claiborne—Boys; corner Claiborne and St. Peter.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.

Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.

Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.

Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdido.

Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Aveuue.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance,

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy,

Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.

Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.

St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.

Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.

Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.

Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.

Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.

Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.

Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.

Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, sonthwest corner Second.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.

House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.

Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.

Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.

Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.

Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.

St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French,

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.

Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.

St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.

Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.

Belgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.

Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.

Danish—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.

France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.

Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.

Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.

Italy—G. Galii, Consul 77 Conti.

Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.

Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul, 44 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D, Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.

New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.

New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.

New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.

New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.

Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal,

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.

New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Narket
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Nuniez and Thoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 3 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochablave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pehcan H. & L. Fire Co No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*153 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No 3, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Siern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & J Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and gpain streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine streets

The Sun.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

The Weekly Sun is too widely known to require an extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine Republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have The Weekly Sun at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1 00 a year. No discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. $2 00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to clubs of 10 or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 1 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $5 00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN,"
New York City.

Leeland University.

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such,* a *special course* of Instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City,

After Oct. 30th, 1872, address,

REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,
New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets,—out towards Carrollton

COLORED SEAMENS' HOME.

GEORGE TAYLOR,

NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,

THIRD DISTRICT,

Boarding and Lodging

—FOR—

SEAMEN.